

RETURN ELIAN GONZALEZ TO HIS FATHER

(Mr. RODRIGUEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I believe Elian Gonzalez should be allowed to return to his father. If it would be the reverse and we would have our child in Cuba, we would expect no difference.

Our responsibility is to look beyond the political issues. It is unfortunate that this issue has been politicized. It is unfortunate that it has gotten to this point.

If we look at our own present law, we would have allowed that individual to go to the father and to his grandmothers. The extended family that is there, even within the courts, should not have any jurisdiction. I feel very strongly that Americans should also be supportive of this. It is unfortunate that it has been tainted with politics and that that youngster has been used in politics.

I have heard also that, why is not the father here? Well, it is my under-

standing, I know that the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) has advised him not to come to the United States because they were concerned that, legally, he would have been detained here and a subpoena would also have forced him to be here. He also has another family.

We need to be conscientious. If we look at family values, we need to return Elian Gonzalez back to Cuba.

OPPOSITION TO GRANTING PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TO CHINA

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my grave concern in granting China permanent normal trade relations. A recent Zogby International poll shows that the American people overwhelmingly oppose granting permanent trade relations with China until human rights and religious freedom improve.

Sixty-eight percent of the Republicans, 70 percent of the Democrats, 65 percent of Independents insist on better human rights and religious freedom within China before establishing permanent MFN. Every age group, every gender, every income, every political spectrum insists on human rights.

The American people know about the Chinese government's continued persecution of the Protestant House Church. They know the Chinese Government has seven Catholic Bishops in jail. They know that the Chinese have 10 Catholic priests in prison.

□ 1300

They know they have plundered Tibet, and they know they are persecuting the Muslims.

I personally believe if the Congress votes to grant permanent normal trade relations, or MFN, for China, Congress will be on the wrong side of the American people and I believe on the wrong side of history.

Mr. Speaker, I provide for the RECORD documents in support of my comments.

39. Should the US have a permanent open market with China and admit the country to the global trade system or should the US insist on better human rights and freedom of religion in China before we establish a permanent open market?

	Total		Region								Party						Primary						Union			
			East		South		CentGrLk		West		Democrat		Republican		Independent		Democrat		Republican		Cannot Vote		Yes		No/NS	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Open Market	212	21.2	61	24.4	54	20.8	70	21.9	27	15.7	81	19.4	77	20.3	54	26.6	101	20.3	91	20.7	20	31.3	47	23.2	165	20.7
Human Rights	686	68.5	168	67.2	172	66.4	217	67.8	129	75.0	294	70.3	259	68.2	133	65.5	346	69.5	303	69.0	37	57.8	139	68.5	547	68.5
NS	103	10.3	21	8.4	33	12.7	33	10.3	16	9.3	43	10.3	44	11.6	16	7.9	51	10.2	45	10.3	7	10.9	17	8.4	86	10.8
Total	1001	100.0	250	100.0	259	100.0	320	100.0	172	100.0	418	100.0	380	100.0	203	100.0	498	100.0	439	100.0	64	100.0	203	100.0	798	100.0

	US Direction						Personal Finances						Age Group—B											
	Right Direction		Wrong Track		NS		Better		Worse		Same		NS		18–24		25–34		35–54		55–69		70+	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Open Market	148	25.4	58	16.7	6	8.3	101	24.2	27	19.4	83	18.9	1	20.0	6	17.1	23	23.5	92	22.0	62	23.0	28	16.2
Human Rights	390	67.0	250	72.0	46	63.9	283	67.9	95	68.3	307	69.8	1	20.0	25	71.4	65	66.3	297	70.9	179	66.3	118	67.1
NS	44	7.6	39	11.2	20	27.8	33	7.9	17	12.2	50	11.4	3	60.0	4	11.4	10	10.2	30	7.2	29	10.7	29	16.8
Total	582	100.0	347	100.0	72	100.0	417	100.0	139	100.0	440	100.0	5	100.0	35	100.0	98	100.0	419	100.0	270	100.0	173	100.0

39. Should the US have a permanent open market with China and admit the country to the global trade system or should the US insist on better human rights and freedom of religion in China before we establish a permanent open market?

	Total		Born Again				Ideology										Gender				Work Outside					
			Yes		No/NS		Prog/VLiberal		Liberal		Moderate		Conservative		Very Cons		NS		Male		Female		Yes		No/NS	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Open Market	212	21.2	37	15.7	57	23.8	15	25.0	42	24.0	85	23.4	54	17.3	12	19.4	3	11.1	108	28.7	104	16.6	59	17.2	45	16.0
Human Rights	686	68.5	177	75.0	147	61.5	42	70.0	117	66.9	247	68.0	222	70.9	44	71.0	14	51.9	236	62.8	450	72.0	247	71.8	203	72.2
NS	103	10.3	22	9.3	35	14.6	3	5.0	16	9.1	31	8.5	37	11.8	6	9.7	10	37.0	32	8.5	71	11.4	38	11.0	33	11.7
Total	1001	100.0	236	100.0	239	100.0	60	100.0	175	100.0	363	100.0	313	100.0	62	100.0	27	100.0	376	100.0	625	100.0	344	100.0	281	100.0

39. Should the US have a permanent open market with China and admit the country to the global trade system or should the US insist on better human rights and freedom of religion in China before we establish a permanent open market?

	Total		Age Group								Education								Race									
	f	%	18–29		30–49		50–64		65+		<High School		High School		Some College		College +		White		Hispanic		Afr Amer		Asian		Other	
			f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Open Market	212	21.2	17	23.9	82	22.0	60	20.5	52	20.2	4	12.9	23	10.9	63	19.2	122	28.4	184	21.2	5	29.4	14	18.7	4	50.0	4	12.5
Human Rights	686	68.5	46	64.8	258	69.2	213	72.7	165	64.0	23	74.2	159	75.4	231	70.4	272	63.3	593	68.5	11	64.7	53	70.7	3	37.5	24	75.0
NS	103	10.3	8	11.3	33	8.8	20	6.8	41	15.9	4	12.9	29	13.7	34	10.4	36	8.4	89	10.3	1	5.9	8	10.7	1	12.5	4	12.5
Total	1001	100	71	100	373	100	293	100	258	100	31	100	211	100	328	100	430	100	866	100	17	100	75	100	8	100	32	100

	Religion										Income											
	Catholic		Protestant		Jewish		Muslim		Other		<\$15,000		\$15–24,999		\$25–34,999		\$35–49,999		\$50–74,999		\$75,000+	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Open Market	52	21.7	94	19.8	10	38.5	1	33.3	55	21.6	5	7.4	27	22.5	27	20.1	32	18.0	46	23.1	60	28.2
Human Rights	174	72.5	324	68.2	15	57.7	2	66.7	170	66.7	54	79.4	79	65.8	89	66.4	137	77.0	139	69.8	131	61.5
NS	14	5.8	57	12.0	1	3.8			30	11.8	9	13.2	14	11.7	18	13.4	9	5.1	14	7.0	22	10.3
Total	240	100.0	475	100.0	26	100.0	3	100.0	255	100.0	68	100.0	120	100.0	134	100.0	178	100.0	199	100.0	213	100.0

[From the Cardinal Kung Foundation,
Updated: December 8, 1999]

PRISONERS OF RELIGIOUS CONSCIENCE FOR THE UNDERGROUND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA

The following is a list of persons known to the Cardinal Kung Foundation to be Roman Catholics who are confined for their religious belief and religious activity. This list is by no means complete, because of the difficulties in obtaining details. Accordingly, many cases of arrest were not reported here.

A: Murdered:

PRIESTS

1. Father Yan Weiping, Yixian, Hebei—Arrested May 13, 1999 and found dead on a street in Beijing. He was 33. (Our press release July 5, 1999.)

B. Now in Prison or Under House Arrest or Under Surveillance or In Hiding:

BISHOPS

1. Bishop AN Shuxin, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested in March, 1996. (Our press release June 17, 1996.)

2. Bishop FAN Zhongliang, S.J., Shanghai—under strict surveillance.

3. Bishop HAN Dingsiang, Yong Nian, Hebei—Arrested and released on and off. We believe that he is now in hiding.

4. Bishop HAN Jingtao, Jilin—Prevented by police from exercising his ministry. (Fides press release February 13, 1998.)

5. Bishop JIA Zhiguo, Bishop of Zhengding, Hebei—Arrested August 15, 1999. (Our press release November 2, 1999.)

6. Bishop Li Side, Tianjin, Hebei—Confined to the top of a mountain.

7. Bishop Lin Xili, Bishop of Wenzhou, Zhejiang—Arrested September 7, 1999. (Our press release September 13, 1999.)

8. Bishop Liu Guandong, Yixian, Hebei—Paralyzed, but still under strict surveillance.

9. Bishop Shi Enxiang, Yixian, Hebei—In hiding.

10. Bishop Su Zhimin, Baoding, Hebei—Re-arrested October 8, 1997 after 17 months in hiding. (Our press release October 11, 1997.) He has disappeared. His whereabouts are unknown.

11. Bishop Xie Shiguang, Mindong, Fujian—Arrested mid-October 1999. Whereabouts unknown. (Zenit Release, Nov. 10, 1999.)

12. Bishop Zeng Jingmu, Yu Jiang, Jiangxi—Arrested November 22, 1995. Sentenced to 3 years. (Our press release November 26, 1995.) He was released from jail May 9, 1998 and is now under house arrest with 24-hours armed guards watching over him. (Our press release May 10, 1998.)

13. Bishop Zhang Weizhu, Xianxian, Hebei—Arrested May 31, 1998. (Our press release June 5, 1998.) Current status unknown.

NOTE: Notwithstanding the above list, almost all underground bishops are either in jail, under house arrest, hiding with or without arrest warrant, in labor-camp, or under severe surveillance.

PRIESTS

1. Father Guangyao, Shanghai—Arrested August 16, 1999 after he treated his parishioners a simple noodle dish symbolizing lon-

gevity for Cardinal Kung's 98th birthday. His whereabouts are unknown. (Our press release September 13, 1999.)

2. Father Cui Xingang, Dong Lu, Hebei—Arrested in March 1996. (Our press release June 17, 1996.)

3. Father Kong Buocum, Wenzhou, Zhejiang—Arrested about October 20, 1999. Whereabouts and current status unknown. (Zenit Release, Nov. 10, 1999.)

4. Father Lin Rengui, Pingtan County, Fujian—Arrested Christmas 1997. Sentence and current status unknown.

5. Father Lu Genyou, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested about November 3, 1999. Whereabouts and current status unknown.

6. Father Ma Qingyuan, Baoding, Hebei—Being pursued for capture. (Our press release February 20, 1998.) He is now in hiding.

7. Father Pei Junchao, Youtong, Hebei—Arrested January 1999. (Our press release January 31, 1999.) Current status unknown.

8. Father Shao Amin, Wenzhou, Zhejiang—Arrested September 5, 1999. Other details unknown. (Our press release September 13, 1999.)

9. Father Shi Wende, Yixian Diocese, Hebei—Arrested and released many times since March 14, 1998. (Our press release April 15, 1998.) He has been tortured severely and is now in bad health.

10. Father Wang Chengli—Arrested December 1996. Sentence 3 years. Now at Shandong Jining Reeducation Camp. Source: Mr. John Kamm.

11. Father Wang Chengzhi, Wenzhou, Zhejiang—Arrested September 3, 1999. Other details unknown. (Our press release September 13, 1999.)

12. Father Wei Jingkun, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested August 15, 1998. (Our press release October 13, 1998.) Current status unknown.

13. Father Xiao Shixiang—Arrested June 1996. Sentenced to 3 years. Now at Tianjin #5 prison. Source: Mr. John Kamm.

LAITY

1. Mr. An Xianliang, An Jia Zhuang Village, Xushui County, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested in 1996. Sentenced to three years.

2. Mr. Di Yanlong—An Jia Zhuang Village, Xushui County, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested in 1996. Sentenced to three years.

3. Mr. Guo Baochen—Sentenced to 2 years. Now at Shandong Changle Reeducation Camp. Source: Mr. John Kamm. Current status unknown.

4. Ms. Huang Guanghua, Chong Ren County, Jianxi—Arrested April 1995. (Our press release May 1, 1995.) Current status unknown.

5. Mr. Huang Tengzong, Chong Ren County, Jiangxi—Arrested August 1995. (Our press release Sept. 11, 1995.) Current status unknown.

6. Mr. Jia Futian—Yangzhuang Village, Hengshui City, Hebei—Arrested in 1996. Sentenced to three years.

7. Mr. Li Lianshu—Arrested Christmas 1995. Sentenced to four years. Now at Shandong #1 Reeducation Camp. Source: Mr. John Kamm.

8. Mr. Li Quibo—Arrested Easter 1996. Sentenced to three years. Now at Shandong #1 Reeducation Camp. Source: Mr. John Kamm.

9. Mr. Li Shengxin—An Guo City, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested in 1996. Sentenced to three years.

10. Mr. Li Xin, Heng Shui, Hebei—Arrested in 1996. Sentenced to three years.

11. Mr. Pan Kunming, Yu Jiang, Jiangxi—Arrested April 1995. Sentenced to 5 years. (Our press release July 19, 1995.)

12. Ms. Rao Yanping, Yu Jiang, Jiangxi—Arrested April 1995. Sentenced to 4 years. (Our press release July 19, 1995.)

13. Mr. Wang Chengqun, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested 1996. Sentenced to three years. Current status unknown.

14. Mr. Wang Tongsheng—Quan Kun Village, Qing Yuan County, Baoding, Hebei—In hiding. Being hunted by the police.

15. Mr. Wang Yungang—Arrested Christmas 1996. Sentenced to 2 years at Shandong Changle Reeducation Camp. Source: Mr. John Kamm. Current status unknown.

16. Ms. Xie Suqian, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested August 15, 1998. (Our press release October 13, 1998.) Current status unknown.

17. Mr. Xiong Bangyin, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

18. Mr. Yang Guosun, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

19. Mr. Yang, Jijiang, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

20. Mr. Yang Laixing, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

21. Mr. Yang Liulang, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

22. Mr. Yang Wenhui, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

23. Mr. Yao Jinqiu—An Jia Zhuang Village, Xushui County, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested 1996. Sentenced to three years.

24. Ms. Yu Qixiang, Yu Jiang, Jiangxi—Arrested April 1995. Sentenced to 2 years. (Our press release July 19, 1995.) Current status unknown.

25. Mr. Yu Shuishen, Yu Jiang, Jiangxi—Arrested April 1995. Sentenced to 3 years. (Our press release July 19, 1995.) Current status unknown.

26. Mr. Zhou Quanxin, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested May 23, 1999. (Our press release July 5, 1999.) Current status unknown.

27. Mr. Zhou Zhenpeng, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested May 23, 1999. (Our press release July 5, 1999.) Current status unknown.

28. Mr. Zhou Zhenmin, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested May 23, 1999. (Our press release July 5, 1999.) Current status unknown.

29. Mr. Zhou Zhenquan, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested May 23, 1999. (Our press release July 5, 1999.) Current status unknown.

30. Mr. Zhou Zimin, Xiagangcun Village, Sunfangzhen Township, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested June 26, 1999, prosecuted August 13, 1999 and found guilty. (Our press release November 2, 1999.) Sentenced to one year—AFP release Nov. 2, 1999.

C. Previously imprisoned, now released:

1. Father Chen HeKun, Quantou, Hebei—Arrested January 1999 (Our press release January 31, 1999.) Now released.

2. Father Chu Guangyao, Shanghai—Arrested August 3, 1999, and released August 5, 1999. Arrested again August 16. Now released.

3. Ms. Gao Shuping, Lin Chuan City, Jiangxi—Arrested Nov. 1996. Now released.

4. Ms. Gao Shuyin, Chongren County, Jiangxi—Arrested April, 1995. Now released.

5. Ms. Guo, Jiancheng—An Jia Zhuang Village, Xushui County, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested in 1996. Now released.

6. Father Hu Duo, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested Spring, 1997. Sentenced to 3 years. Now released.

7. Father Liao Haiqing, Yu Jiang, Jiangxi—Arrested in August, 1995. (Our press release October 9, 1995.) Now released.

8. Father Lu Genyou, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested April 5, 1998, released around April 20, 1998. (Our press release April 15, 1998 and our press release May 10, 1998.) Now released.

9. Father Wang Qunjun, Baoding, Hebei—Arrested September, 1997. (Fides press release, December, 1997.) Now released.

Summary of victims (murdered recently or suffering for their faith)

Murdered recently	1
Bishops	13
Priests	13
Laity	30
Previously imprisoned, now released	9
Total	63

TRIBUTE TO MARDI MONTGOMERY, KENTUCKY TEACHER OF THE YEAR

(Mr. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge an outstanding educator in central Kentucky and one of the exemplary teachers of this Nation. As a freshman and senior honors English teacher at Boyle County High School, this teacher of 6 years has added a curriculum that instills compassion and understanding in her students.

Recently, the Kentucky Department of Education selected this distinguished teacher, Mardi Montgomery, as Kentucky Teacher of the Year for 2000. She was nominated for this honor by her fellow teachers and selected, along with others, from a list of very deserving semifinalists.

Mrs. Montgomery sought to integrate her students with the community by forming the Boyle County Breakfast Book Club in which students and local

community members, from grandmothers to business leaders, critically read and discuss books. This creative approach has led her students to a deeper appreciation for literature and learning.

Today, I join our central Kentucky community in recognizing a remarkable teacher for making a significant contribution in the lives of her students and to education. I find it most fitting that Mrs. Mardi Montgomery receive this prestigious award.

BIG SPENDING HURTS TAXPAYERS IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, we learned a painful lesson in the not so distant past; that when the big spenders in Washington get their way, the taxpayers get the shaft. When the budget is drained to fund all sorts of pork barrel projects and special interest boondoggles, there is nothing left for those who pay the freight: Working American families.

Not only do our working folks fail to get a long overdue and well-deserved tax break, we now learn that the Federal Reserve Board is watching Congress very closely to see if it intends to engage in more reckless spending. If it does, the Fed is apparently ready to raise interest rates to head off any inflation that excessive government spending may bring about.

So who is the big loser? Again, my colleagues may have guessed it, the American taxpayer. Not only is the taxpayer denied a tax reduction, because there is no money left in the bank, but he or she will also pay higher interest rates on mortgages, on car payments, on education loans, on credit cards, et cetera.

Mr. Speaker, this year let us tell the President and his free-spending friends in this body that enough is enough. We are not going to let them pick the taxpayers' pockets any more.

REPUBLICAN PARTY IS ON NATIONWIDE HOLY WAR TO REDUCE TAXES

(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I have a message for the American people. Let me be perfectly clear: Despite the extraordinary case of amnesia on the part of some about what got us here, amnesia on a scale that is rivaled only by that of Lorena Bobbitt and O.J. Simpson, I wish to state to all Americans that the Republican Party of Ronald Reagan is on a nationwide jihad for lower taxes.

That is right, Mr. Speaker. The Republican Party is on a holy war on behalf of hard-pressed working people whose take-home pay has stagnated. We do not stand for tax cuts tomorrow. We do not stand for tax cuts at some theoretical future date that is conditional on the politicians' good behavior. We do not stand for targeted tax cuts, which we all know is a code for no one is going to get one. We do not stand for some groups and not others. We do not stand for tax relief only for those who are represented by special interest groups.

No, Mr. Speaker, we are for lower taxes for all working Americans, and we want lower taxes now.

U.N. PROSTITUTION PROTOCOL

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, imagine a woman filled with hope accepting a new job in a big city. Promises of freedom from manual labor and better income have lured her away from her family. When she meets her new boss, she is crushed. She is given tight clothes to wear, condoms for her customers, she is beaten, raped, locked in a trailer and forced to have sex with whoever walks in the trailer.

Unfortunately, this happens every day in some parts of Asia, Africa, Latin America and, yes, even the United States.

Many of us were surprised to learn that the administration's Interagency Council on Women has apparently been supporting a move to alter the U.N. Convention on Transnational Organized Crime to accept so-called "voluntary" prostitution. They want to adopt what is called the Netherlands' definition of prostitution, which excludes anything that cannot be proven to be coerced.

Mr. Speaker, this would make it virtually impossible to prosecute sex traffickers in nations adopting this protocol. We should oppose the forced Europeanization of America by United Nations' bureaucrats using the failed social policies of the Netherlands.

I hope it is not true, and I hope this will be stopped.

LISTEN CAREFULLY TO PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS TONIGHT

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is going to give his State of the Union message this evening and I am going to listen very, very intently.

I think when we look back at this administration we can see a very successful administration. Prosperity is at an